THE HERALD

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JAMES McISAAC,
Editor & Proprietor.

**Please don't delay your Subscriptions for 1907. We need the money, we have earned it and shall esteem it a great favor if you remit now.**

## The Leader of the Government.

Hon. F. L. Haszard, Premier of Prince Edward Island, occupies a rather anomalous position. The Leader of a Provincial Government should be free, and independent of all influences that could in any way hamper him, or prevent him from exerting all his energies for the benefit of the Province which he rules. He should not be handicapped by any preexisting relations, Civic or Federal that might militate against the Province's best interests. How does Premier Haszard stand in these particulars? In the first place he is Recorder of the city of Charlottetown, and consequently would not be free to throw his best and undivided energies in favor of the Province, in any matter involving contending Civic and Provincial claims. Then again, he is the law agent in this Province, of the Minister of Justice in the Federal Cabinet; for which he receives large fees from the Dominion Government, and therefore, in any dispute between the Federal and Provincial administrations he is not, and cannot be, a free and independent advocate of Provincial claims against the authorities at Ottawa. We have, at the present time, large claims against the Dominion Government, and, at the recent session of the Legislature a commission was appointed to press those claims. At the head of this commission stands Premier Haszard. Is he in a position to press those claims as persistently and vigorously as their unquestioned validity demands and the rights and needs of our Province require? The Federal authorities might feel disposed to give him a hint that his position as law agent of the Justice department was in jeopardy. Do the people of this Province think that a Premier occupying such a position as this; a Premier liable to give only a half hearted support to our claims at Ottawa, is the best for us to have in our present deplorable financial condition? In addition to the reasons above advanced there is another ground on which Mr. Haszard's independence is sapped and he is rendered unsuitable for the Premiership. It is stated that he expects very soon to have a seat on the Supreme Court Bench. It is rumored among some of his political friends that one of the Judges, now absent on leave, will not return to the Bench, and that Mr. Haszard is booked for the vacancy; that he is simply holding down his seat in the Legislature until the judgeship is ready for him. Surely this caps the climax! What can a Leader of a Government, hemmed in by such conditions as we have enumerated care for the rights of the people or the interests of the Province? All he cares about is himself. His ambition is not, and cannot be, the faithful and energetic administration of the affairs of the Province, and the careful preservation of the people's rights. O no! his ambition is to stand in well with his friends at Ottawa and to keep steadily in line for succession to the Bench. Are these the reasons why Mr. Haszard has shown such contempt for the wishes of the people, as expressed by their representatives in the Legislature? Are these the reasons why he refused to furnish necessary information on public questions, when asked for in the regular way? Does he think he can make use of his temporary position, as Leader of the Government, to show the world he is master; that he can stifle the legitimate aspirations of a free people, and that he can ride rough shod over them? Do the electors of this Province think that a man so utterly unfit should be allowed to hold the Premiership?

## Beware of Deception.

There never was a time in the political history of this Province when it behooved the electors; the tax payers to be more strictly on their guard against deceptive tactics, than the present. The Local Government, aware of their untenable position, and of the deplorable condition to which, through their political dishonesty and maladministration, they have reduced the Province, will not hesitate to employ the most desperate means to keep up their policy of concealment and deception. The Patriot, the Government organ, has already afforded ample evidence of false and deceptive tactics intended to hoodwink the people. The manipulation and falsification of the Public Accounts, constituted a base of misleading data on which to erect a fabric of falsehood and misrepresentation, and the start here made has been amply enlarged by the Government supporters in the Legislature and by their obsequious organ.

No attempt is made by the Government, to defend the record of the Liberals, in power for the last seventeen years. As a matter of fact this record is not alluded to at all; it is scrupulously and studiously passed over, and the Government supporters, in their discussions in the House, and their organ outside the House, devote their time to the consideration of issues of the dead past, the actors in which have now largely passed from the stage of public activity. This course is pursued with a view of diverting public attention from the real living political issues of the day, and in the hope of catching the ear of the unwary and indiscriminating. All this is done of set purpose to prevent, if possible, from public execration and public condemnation, the deception and incapacity of the Government.

The Public Accounts bear on their face the evidence of deception and concealment. Taking the figures for receipts and expenditure as there presented, the deficit on Sep. 30. 1907 is $19.579.85; but this deficit is only apparent, and the real deficit is very much larger, as we shall show. Even this modest deficit the Government and their organ attempt to conceal. They place in the casual revenue $5,000 received for insurance on the burnt Court House at Summerside; but an amount of nearly $5,000 spent for rebuilding the same edifice they charge to the so called capital account. Both these entries should be in the same account, one on the debit side and the other on the credit side. But that would unmask a little of the Government's deception and treachery and that would never do. But the greatest fraud in the Public Accounts, that closed on Sep. 30, is the entry of $35,000 not received till Nov. 30th. two months afterwards. These are but two instances of the Government's concealment and deception. Silence and concealment on these matters is the policy of the Government and the Government organ.

Instead of last year's deficit being $10.579,85, as would appear from the figures, as given in the public accounts, it reaches many times that amount, as we shall now show. The Public accounts report sets down the receipts for the year ended 30 September 1907 at $350,000 in round numbers; but in this statement is included the item of $35.000 increased subsidy, which, as we have already shown, was not received till Nov. 30th. The receipts, therefore were $35,000 less than the figures in the report show, or $315.000. But the expenditure for the year was $361,158,34. That left a deficit of $45,679,89. To this must be added accrued interest on loans, payable on demand, $11,000; deferred payments on contracts $6,191,67; other deferred payments, estimated at $10,000. These added together bring the deficit up to $72,875,85. This is not all; there was still a balance payable on contracts equal to $37,113,17. All these items equal a total expenditure over receipts of $109,989.02. That is how we stood financially at the end of the last fiscal year. But the Government and the Government organ are silent about these matters. It is a part of their policy of concealment and deception to keep the people in the dark about the mismanagement of our public business. These are the false and deceptive tactics of which the people must be aware.

Sir. Henry Campbell Bannerman lately Premier of Great Britain, died on Wednesday last, of heart failure, after a long illness of heart trouble. He was 72 years of age and had been Prime Minister about two years and a half. He was not a man of extraordinary talent or brilliancy; but was very popular and very tactful. His uniform temperament and unfailing courtesy won him a host of friends.

The flippancy with which the Patriot speaks of the members of the Local Opposition, as the "Tories," would be amusing if were not so extremely ridiculous. Does the organ know who the real "Tories" are? Why, the so-called Liberals in the Legislature cannot get a Leader in their own ranks; they are obliged to have a Tory. The late Premier came of the old family compact Tories, and the present Premier comes of the save Tory variety. These men are "liberal", in the squandering of the people's money; but in no other sense can they be called "Liberals."

Winston Spencer Churchill, President of the Board of Trade in the Asquith Government, was defeated on Friday in the northwest division of Manchester, in the by election rendered necessary by his acceptance of a Cabinet office. In 1906 he carried this constituency by over 1,200 majority, but on Friday he was defeated by the same opponent as he had in 1906, Joyason-Hicks, Unionist, by a majority of 429. It is said to have been the hottest election ever seen there and the vote polled was the largest for twenty years. Churchill is an out and out free trader, and in his advocacy of this doctrine he was uncompromising. His opponent is a moderate protectionist, and his triumph, following several others of a similar kind recently, seems to indicate that free trade is fast losing hold on the public mind in Great Britain and that the present Government is not likely to live very long. Other issues, such as the education and licensing bills entered into the contest. Churchills defeat is a crushing blow to the prestige of the Government.

On the 24th inst. Mr. Alex. Martin M. P. made the following request in the House of Commons: I desire to ask whether or not the claim for extras made by Mr. Haney in connection with the construction of the Hillsborough bridge a few years ago has been allowed, or what progress has been made?

Hon. Geo. P. Graham (Minister of Railways and Canals). The claim made by Mr. Haney was not all for extras. The claim would have been disposed of had it not been for a change in chief engineer of the department which rendered it undesirable for the present chief engineer of railways and canals to deal with the accounts, they having already been dealt with by him as chief engineer of Mr. Haney, as he was at that time. The matter was referred to Mr. Schreiber who had been chief engineer, his powers being extended so that he could deal with the question of enquity as well as those directly coming under his charge as chief engineer. Mr. Schreiber made an award, the amount of which, I fancy, will have to be placed in the supplementary estimates and can then be fully discussed. The papers in the case were brought down some time ago.

Mr. A. Martin. Can the minister tell us the amount of the award and the amount of the claims of Mr. Haney which are not for extras?

Mr. Graham. The documents containing all this information have been on the table of the House for some time, or if not, they will be presented to the House. Speaking in round figures and from memory only, I believe Mr. Haney's claim was for $390,000, and the arbitrator awarded him $164,000.

This is how the money goes. Surely Mr. Haney is well paid for the Hillsboro Bridge. It was generally admitted he had got enough already, but here is $164,000 more for him. Next!

## Budget Debate.

MR. KICKHAM'S SPEECH.

Mr. Kickham congratulated the Leader of the Opposition upon the ability with which he had dealt with the financial situation in his reply to the budget, and proceeded to critise the state of the roads, bridges and wharves in his district. These, he said, were disgraceful to any government, let alone a government that was taking such a large amount of taxes from the people. There is the road at Bay Fortune to which he had directed attention in the Legislature, year after year. Nothing has been done yet though the Commissioner had promised him to have it put through. It took a good many years to obtain this promise, but the promise has not been fulfilled. As to other roads, here is a statement with the inspector's estimates of the cost of their repair; Rollo Bay road, $20; McCallum's Road, Fortune Bridge, $15; road from Rollo Bay to Fortune Bridge, $10; old and new road, Fortune, $25; Bank road, Bay Fortune, $15; Church Road, Fortune, $10; road to Fortune Cross, $8; road to Eggleton school, $10; road from Line, Lot 56, to Fortune Bridge, $7.00. Bank Road, Lot 43, $20; Morrison's bridge, Oliver bridge, $15; Webster's Rollo Bay, $50; Head Rollo Bay $15. The Rollo Bay Road has been very badly neglected,—although the settlement is thickly populated, and although the people pay a lot of taxes and get scarcely any return. There is the road leading from Rollo Bay to Souris. In the spring of the year the people driving over it are liable to be drowned by the water that dams up. He had brought this matter to the notice of the Commissioner of Public Works; but nothing has been done. There is also a road leading from Souris to Gowan Brae, the right-of-way for which was paid for in 1897. It was stamped then; but the road has not been opened yet, though it would cost only about $40; to put it through. Then there is Souris Beach to which he had frequently called the attention of the Commissioner. The road is in a very bad condition. The road leading to Glencorrodale is also very heavy, and some hard wood trees are overhanging it, so that the road machine cannot go up there. The west end of Souris beach is washed away, and when the tide rises people cannot cross on foot. The repairs required would cost about $80. The road leading along by Mr. Thomas Kickham's residence and store is washed away. It wants a bridge, which would cost about $50. A few years ago Gillis & McEwen at Rollo Bay Mills, had a culvert built at the foot of the hill, angle wise to carry the water across to the other side. If it were properly built, it would be all right. There are a number of crossings in Souris that will require repair. There is a new bridge required at Gowan Brae, which will probably cost $150; a new bridge at Mannings' which will cost $75; Wilson's bridge, New Zealand, $15; McLennan's at Hill's road, $15; McIsaac's Bridge, $20; McAulay's bridge, Chepstow, $45; Sculley's, Souris River, $15; Norris Pond, $20; Souris West bridge requires many changes. There are a couple of cases where the water is dammed up at a bridge and culvert by the owners of the land who object to let the watter run over their land. Then there is a road leading from the Baltic to Campbell's Cove. It must be in the interest of the people, when the people turned out and opened the road themselves and the government did not pay even the land damages. Then there is Bayfield bridge, the repair of which will cost $250; Mason's bridge, $150; St. Catherine's bridge, $150; Greenvale bridge, $80; Black Pond bridge, $60. South Lake bridge, will depend upon the form of the construction West Basin bridge, requires repairs to the amount of $25 Cairn's bridge, $15. Fourteen new culverts and ten old ones need repairs at once. Tormentine road is a new one that never was made in good condition with miles of swamp. This is the report of the governments own inspector. Is it not disgraceful—the neglect of the government—which has been in power for seventeen years? In view of all the neglect of the government in respect to the roads, is it any wonder that the electors send two Conservatives to the Legislature. He hoped soon to see a Conservative Government in office.

## Fires in New Brunswick.

McLaughlin Co's mills at Buotouche were totally destroyed by fire Saturday night with a loss of fifty thousand dollars. The mills included a butter factory, flour, saw mill and general store, all of which were burned. The fire started about nine o'clock and is supposed to have originated in the power house and had gained such headway when discovered that it could not be stopped. The mills were formerly one of the most important industries in Buotouch, giving employment to a large number of hands. Their destruction will be a serious loss to the place. The Company loses heavily as the mills were only partly insured. Total insurance amounts to $12,500 while the total plant and stock in the store cost the concern between thirty and forty thousand dollars. Nothing was saved but the Co's books.

Fire early the same morning, destroyed the Launch block, at the lower end of Main Street—an old land mark in Woodstock Loss is about $10,000. The blaze started shortly before mid-night. On the ground flat of the building which was owned by J. N. Winslow, were Moore's harness shop; William Everett's bookstore; C. B. Snow's grocery, and Harry Faulkner's tin shop.

The upper portion was used for sample rooms, and also tenement rooms. The tenants lost nearly all their stock; water doing much of the damage.

## Disastrous Landslide.

At five o'clock Sunday morning a landslide engulfed a portion of the hamlet of Notre Dame, La Salette, in Labelle County, Quebec, forty miles from Ottawa. The slide started from the top of the hill, 100 feet high on the west of the river and a mass of earth covering ten acres slipped into the river, which is 300 feet deep. The river was completely filled and the earth was piled 15 feet higher than the normal water level. Water and ice were forced from the bed of the river and were driven up on the houses on the east bank, crushing them and drowning the occupants. Earth and ice blocked the river. The rising water in the dammed river cut a canal through and it is believed carried many bodies away. Sixteen have been recovered chiefly from the creek back of the village into which the debris of the houses was swept. Mrs. Lepointe and two sons escaped from the ruins of their house and spent two hours in their night clothes on the ice before being rescued. The ice cut the lower story of the house occupied by Matthew Hobanet, but he and a large family who were asleep upstairs were uninjured. News of the disaster did not reach Buckingham till noon. The three doctors of this place and twenty coffins all that were available were at once sent to the unfortunate village. The total death list is twenty-eight.

## Terrific Tornado.

A wind of Tornado proportions swept over portions of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama Friday, leaving a trail of dead and injured. The number of killed is estimated at four hundred and injured at twelve hundred, with many portions of district to hear from. Most of the dead are negroes. Perhaps a dozen white persons were caught in falling buildings and fatally injured, or seriously disabled. In Louisiana a score of small towns were destroyed or partly wrecked. In Alabama, Dora was the chief sufferer. Four persons were killed. Fifty persons at the lowest estimate were injured. Reports also state that the storm struck Albertville, Ala., and destroyed nearly the northern portion of the town. The cotton mill was blown down, the storm raging northward, doing much damage to life and property. The unconfirmed report from this section gives the death list as from thirty to thirty-five, with scores of persons injured. A special train was sent from Birmingham carrying physicians and a squad of state militiamen.

## The Market Prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Butter, (fresh) | 0.32 to 0.35 |
| Butter (tub) | 0.23 to 0.24 |
| Calf skins | 0.06 to 0.00 |
| Ducks per pair | 1.00 to 1.25 |
| Eggs, per doz | 0.00 to 0.16 |
| Fowls, | 0 75 to 1.00 |
| Chickens per lb | 0.08 to 0.09 |
| Flour (per cwt.) | 0.00 to 0 00 |
| Hides | 0.04 to 0.00 |
| Hay, per 100 lbs | 0.80 to 0.85 |
| Mutton, per lb (carcass) | 0.06 to 0.08 |
| Oatmeal (per cwt) | 0.00 to 0.00 |
| Potatoes | 0.35 to 45 |
| Pork | 0.07 to 0.07½ |
| Sheep pelts | 0.50 to 0.55 |
| Turnips | 0.16 to 0.20 |
| Turkeys per lb | 0.00 to 0.20 |
| Geese per lb | 0 00 to 0.00 |
| Bik oats | 0.47 to 0.48 |
| Pressed hay | 16.00 to 00.00 |
| Straw | 30 to 35.00 |

## Dissolution of Partnership.

This is to certify that the Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business under the style and firm of McKay Brothers & Co., has this Third day of March, A. D. 1908, been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated this Third day of March, A. D. 1908.

Signed by the said Lauchlan McKay in the presence of Catherine Martin and by the said John W. McKay and Daniel C. McKay, in presence of A. H. McQuaid — John W. McKay, Lauchlan McKay, Daniel C. McKay.

Referring to the above notice of dissolut on we beg to notify all customers of the late firm of McKay Brothers & Co., that we will continue the business under the name of McKay Brothers.

All debts due the old firm must be paid to us, and we will discharge all the obligations of the late firm.

Dated this Third day of March, A. D. 1908.

JOHN W. McKAY,
DANIEL C. McKAY.

April 29, 1908—3i

## LIME.

We are now prepared to supply the best quality Roach Lime from Kilns on St. Peter's Road in large and small quantities. Orders left at our office will receive prompt attention.

C. LYONS & CO.

April 29, 1908—4i

## Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by public Auction, on Tuesday, the Second day of June, A. D. 1908, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1888, made between Thomas Revell, of Lot or Township number thirty-eight, in King's County, in Prince Edward Island, farmer, and Mary Revell, his wife, of the one part, and Thomas B. Peters, Frederick Peters and Arthur Peters, Trustees, of the other part, and which said mortgage is now vested in the undersigned by several assignments thereof:

All that true piece or parcel of land situate lying and being on said Lot number thirty-eight (38), bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the north side of Jay's Road at the southeast angle of land sold to Peter McCormack; thence north ninety-four chains and seventy links; thence east five chains and twenty-seven links; thence south to the road; thence along the road to the place of commencement, containing an area of fifty acres of land, a little more or less, as the same is described in an indenture or deed poll made the third day of May, A. D. 1864, between John Aldous, the Commissioner of Public Lands for Prince Edward Island, and Thomas Revell, the said Mortgagor.

If the said property is not sold at the time and place aforesaid, the same will thereafter be sold by private sale.

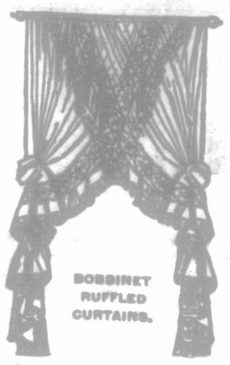
For further particulars apply at the office of Mathieson & Macdonald, in Charlottetown.

Dated this 29th day of April, A. D. 1908.

AMELIA JANE PETERS,
ÆNEAS A. MACDONALD,
Assignees of Mortgage.

April 29, 1908—4i

## Stanley Bros.




## Curtains!

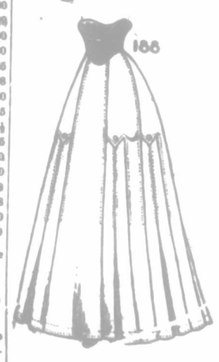
Lace Curtains in an immense variety of weaves and patterns. Some of the loosare, Nottingham, Swiss, Irish and Net.

Also Curtains by the yard.

Good quality Lace Curtains thirty inches wide, two and a half yards long 35c. pair.

Better quality Lace Curtains forty-two inches wide and three yards long 85c. pair

Extra fine Nottingham Lace Curtains, splendid pattern, forty-six inches wide and three yards long $1.25 pair



Ready-to-Wear

## Cloth Skirts.

We have a large assortment of Ready-made Skirts, all the newest patterns and styles in both plain cloths and fancy tweeds, $2.95, $3.50, $4.25, etc.

## Stanley Bros.

## JAM! JAM!

WHEN YOU BUY JAM ASK FOR

## Maddigan's Jam.

OUR JAMS ARE

**Manufactured from Island Grown Fruits,**

And are guaranteed to be absolutely pure.

Sold in Charlottetown by—
Patrick Duffy
John Mahar
James Duffy
Percy Smallwood
W. S. Brown
Patrick Smith
M. Duffy
A Gates & Co
Mrs Malone
T L Smith
John McKenna
Captain T. White
John Wheatley
James Kelly
M & A McLeod
R B Squarebrigs
Mrs J R Warren
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Sold in Souris by—
M J Paquet
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C C Carleton
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At Mount Stewart—
A J Grant

Georgetown—
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## EUREKA TEA.

If you have never tried our Eureka Tea it will pay you to do so. It is blended especially for our trade, and our sales on it show a continued increase. Price 25 cents per lb.

## R. F. Maddigan & Co.

Eureka Grocery.

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